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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917. s1046

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**With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES**  
**FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**  
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1437

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**TIME TABLE.**

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7.00 a.m.  
8.0 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 16 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 18 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 16 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,  
every 1 hour.

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Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 877

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ASSOCIATION from \$4.50 each.

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 OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.  
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 The finest, most luxuriously appointed and swiftest steamers on the line. Departure  
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 These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric  
 Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's  
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 Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. **BARRETTO & CO.,**  
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MACAO STEAMBOAT  
COMPANY. LIMITED.**  
—:—  
**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**  
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**FEAST OF THE ROSARY.**  
**TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), THE 6TH OCTOBER.**  
**T**HE Company's Steamship  
**"HEUNGSHAN"**  
**WILL DEPART FROM DOUGLAS WHARF AT 9 A.M.**  
**RETURNING FROM MACAO AT 8 P.M. TO THE CO.'S WHARF.**

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS SUPPLIED ON BOARD.

POPULAR EXCURSION RATES AS USUAL.

CHILDREN under 12 Years HALF-PRICE.

NO CHITS will be accepted and Servants' Passage must be paid for.

The S.S. "SUI AN" will leave for Macao TO-DAY (SATURDAY) the 5th. inst.  
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Returning from Macao TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 2 P.M.

Rates as usual, tickets available for return by other steamers.

F.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M.  
and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with  
the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sri October, 1907.

1598

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**G. H. MUMM & CO.,**  
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<b>EXTRA DRY</b>	(Gout Americain).
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Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. [a]017

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FROM THE  
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Madame Chrysanthemum Illustrated .....	1.50
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1 Batt Rack with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed
1 Long Butt.	1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Mid Butt.	1 Set "Cryptalafe" or "Bonzoline" Bld. Balls
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Straightedge and 1 Circle.	1 Bottle Cue Cement.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904

1907-1

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Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
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Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.  
a 42 A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
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**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a1240

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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
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putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
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**THE GRAND HOTEL**  
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**FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.**  
**COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOM**  
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**BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.**  
 Special arrangements for a long stay.  
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers requiring a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

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FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL  
On the British Concession.  
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Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at  
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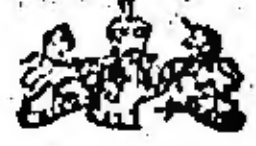
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 30

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 5TH, 1907.

ALTHOUGH in theory, it was carefully propounded from time that the presence of Japan in Korea was not intended to lead to annexation of the country, there has all along been very little doubt in the minds of these thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances which led up to the Russo-Japanese war, that, at its conclusion, the Korea question was bound to come to the front, and that, whatever, might be wished, the only solution of it would be that Korea would fall in reality, if not in name, under the domination either of Russia or Japan or possibly (though not probably) be divided between them. At the opening of the war, it may be recollected that General KUROPATKIN, with a want of reservation somewhat noticeable on the part of a Russian diplomatist, frankly declared "Korea must be Russian." The view was of course based upon the supposition, which the sanguine General took as a certainty, that Russia would be certain to be the victor. This bird has however come back to roost in a form which may not be altogether gratifying to Russia, but which, at all events shows, that KUROPATKIN's idea was so far right that Korea was bound to fall under the sway of the party which happened to be the victor, though it turned out that that party was Japan and not Russia.

The Japanese were all along very much more guarded in their utterances, and it was not till after the war was concluded

that they gave any official indication of their ideas upon the subject. It was then gradually given out that their views with regard to Korea were to take charge of it in the same way as the British had taken charge of the Sudan—and as time has progressed, it has become tolerably evident that their intention has all along been to do so *au pied de la lettre*. They are quite willing, if possible, to establish merely a species of Protectorate under which, while directed in its more important issues by Japan, Korea should still be in name and to some extent in practice, under a Korean Government. Such a state of affairs would afford an opportunity of ascertaining the one essential fact namely whether Korea could be permitted to continue to govern itself or not, or whether it was essential for its own welfare and for the preservation of peace in the East that it should fall under the dominion of Japan. The latter event has come about far more rapidly than was at all anticipated; and there can be no question that the convention which has been recently signed has the effect of placing Korea definitely under the domination of Japan.

It is a significant indication of the feeling existing generally in Europe with respect to the Far East that a change of such far reaching importance should have been brought about without any protest on the part of European nations. There seems to have been a very general consensus of opinion that it was best to leave Japan to fulfil her natural destiny in becoming dominant in Korea; or at least that, after recent events, it was useless or undesirable to oppose her. On the whole the feeling in diplomatic circles was probably one of relief that the complications which would have arisen, had it been Russia in place of Japan who had obtained possession or virtual possession of this much misgoverned country, had been escaped. There is no doubt that Russia, defective though her own system is in many respects, would have greatly improved the utterly corrupt and effete government in Korea. All who have written upon the subject agree that in Korea a system obtained which was infinitely worse than that of China from which it had been originally derived, and that, under Korean administration, it was almost hopeless that that system could be improved. So far as Korea is concerned there can be no doubt that it would have been a blessing to the country if she had fallen under Russia; but on the whole it will be far more her benefit to be under Japan, who is infinitely better acquainted with the country and the wants and feelings of the people than it is possible for any European nation, however well informed, to be. It is also of course doubtful whether the other foreign nations having interests in the Far East could have felt satisfied with Russia's obtaining so strong a position in the East and on the Pacific as her domination over Korea could have secured to her. They might for the sake of peace have acquiesced and would in all probability have done so, but the question would still have remained and the time has undoubtedly come when foreign nations are anxious that there should be as few as possible open questions of this sort in connection with the Far East.

With Japan, the case stands differently. Even before the war she already possessed, though she wisely kept the fact to herself, the dominant position in the Far East and since the war that position has become consolidated and has in effect though not formally, become recognised by both Europe and the United States. On the whole, therefore, the recent assertion of authority by Japan in Korea, which there can be little doubt, amounts practically to her taking over the country, may be looked upon as probably the best solution of a difficult question that could be arrived at; and judging from the acquiescence with which it has been received, this is apparent. The view which has been wisely accepted in diplomatic circles.

The British Consul at Batavia and Chofoo telegraph that the quarantine restrictions against Hongkong have been withdrawn.

The cruising yacht "Kakabura," belonging to Mr. W. H. Donald, has been sold to Mr. Avenell and another.

Mr. O. Eager has joined the Hongkong Volunteers and Bomb B. J. Spittles and Gunners E. H. J. Baker and G. W. Ceyl are permitted to resign.

Another judgment was entered yesterday against Li Chi Chin, who it will be remembered was held by the Prison Judge to be a partner in the Tak Lee firm Lung and against which decision he is appealing. The plaintiffs yesterday were the Li Wan Kee who sued for \$23 92 for tobacco supplied.

The Censor Li Lih-hua has memorialised the Throne urging the necessity of abolishing the degrading custom of high ministers of the Crown kneeling and addressing, or replying to their Majesties on bended knees.

Chan Ping, a maid servant, who was only 14 years of age, took her life on Friday morning by hanging herself in the house 26, Lee Yuen Street where she was employed. When found by a looking at 4 o'clock yesterday morning she was dead.

The rioting in Kanchow city has been suppressed, though the Boxers were still outside the South Gate on September 29. The Tacta; and a number of troops went out to attack the Boxers. It is known that four Boxers have been killed, and the situation appears more reassuring.

The Union Church Literary Club is open to the public as well as to church members, and for one inclusive payment of a dollar it provides papers and debates on over twenty attractive subjects, as well as social gatherings, musical entertainments, and lantern views. The new session begins on October 9th and continues every Thursday evening till April 3rd, with a brief intermission about Christmas. The new syllabus is full of promise.

A foolish conflict has arisen, or rather recurred, between Vienna and Budapest in connection with the addresses of letters from Hungarian authorities. The Vienna municipal authorities, the "Times" says, have issued an ordinance instructing all municipal offices to retain unopened letters from Hungarian authorities that are addressed with the word "Becs," the Hungarian name for Vienna, instead of the German name, "Wien." This is a reprisal against the Hungarian practice of retaining letters and parcels to the German names of Hungarian cities.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—  
March—"To the Front,".....Hume  
Valse—"Toujours d'amour,".....Waldteufel  
Selection—"Nelly Nell,".....Benny  
Song—"The Evening Star,".....Carr  
Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor,".....Nicolai  
Valse (Lento)—"Monte Cristo,".....Kotler  
Selection—"Haddon Hall,".....Sullivan  
Dramatic Chorus in the Soudan.....Sibelius  
Dinner Menu—Hors d'oeuvres—Caviare  
Eggs—Soup—Asparagus—Fish—Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce—Entrées—Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas—Stewed Steak (English Style)—Mongolian Patties—Curry—Giblet, Joint, &c.—Roast Sturgeon of Beef and Baked Potatoes, Roast Capon and Broad Sauce, Boiled Australian Bacon and Spinach, Cold German Sausage, (Fresh) Mixed Salad, Sweets—Toast Pudding, Raspberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce, Cheese Stew. Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

China never is but always to be blessed with reforms. The latest programme is varied and comprehensive. It includes such items as the disbandment of the Manchu Banner troops, the grant of permission to the daughters of upper-class Chinamen to marry into the Imperial family, and the prohibition of the foot-binding, which makes a conspicuous distinction between Chinese and Manchu women. This does not look like a programme that would satisfy the aspirations of Western Radicalism, but the East has learned that the West refuses to believe—that time is endless, and that the need for haste does not exist. Yet the Chinese Government professes to be sanguine, for it thinks that "in a decade all racial distinctions will be wiped out." We will venture to predict, remarks a London contemporary, that it will take a good deal longer than that even to convince the ladies that their feet would be much prettier if allowed to expand as nature wills. But the prospect of a future "Chinese-Manchu" Emperor being evolved from these reforms suggests that the Chinese think in centuries, and merely talk in decades. They are a wonderful people.

At Liverpool last month two Chinamen, Yu Yuen and Teo Tung, were again before the stipendiary for assaulting policemen and others in their laundry, where two constables in plain clothes were sent to investigate a complaint by a young woman employed at the laundry that she had her watch stolen. The Celestials attacked the officers with knives, a heavy iron bar, a big yard brush, a coal hammer, and a teapot, and badly injured both policemen, one of them being knocked unconscious. Two other constables and a civilian who entered to assist in the arrest were also wounded in the fray. The officers had their clothes torn, and the laundry furniture bore evidence of the fierceness of the battle. It was not until both Chinamen had been severely lacerated that peace was restored. The defence was that the Chinamen could not speak English, and as they had been beaten earlier in the day by some friends of the young woman they thought the policemen had come to renew the attack. The magistrates said the assaults were very serious, and sentenced Teo Tung to five weeks and Yu Yuen to three weeks. The prisoners looked astonished at the sentence, as they were prepared to pay fines.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Sikh* sailed from Keelung on the 3rd inst., and is due here this morning.  
The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-morrow a.m.  
The P. & O. str. *Nora* left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst. at 6 a.m.  
The Austrian Lloyd's str. *China* left Singapore for this port on 4th inst., and is due here on the 11th inst.  
The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Isak* left Singapore for this port on 4th inst., and is due here on the 12th inst.  
The Indo-China str. *Kunsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about 16th inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

## THE JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The Dominion Government has decided to pay the Japanese claims, and \$6,000 compensation for which the Vancouver Municipality is held liable.

## MR. KEIR HARDIE IN INDIA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Mr. Keir Hardie who is at present touring in Bengal, investigating the unrest, is reported to have said that the conditions of India are worse than Russia, and more horrible than the Armenian atrocities, and to have declared that India must be self governing like Canada. The English press strongly condemns Mr. Hardie's tour as most mischievous.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE D.P.W. ON LEISURELY BUILDING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR.—We notice in your account of yesterday's Meeting of the Legislative Council, that the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham is reported to have said that "the Hotel Mansions were nearly six years in construction."  
If Mr. Chatham said this, he was wrongly informed on the subject, as the contract for the building in question was signed on the 9th June 1902 and the building was completed and occupied on the 5th August 1905.—Yours truly,  
PALMER & TURNER.

## SMUGGLING ARMS.

Complaints have been made as to the smuggling of arms into China and not long ago the Hongkong Authorities were asked to assist the Chinese Government in prohibiting the importation of arms into the country. The local police have been exceptionally vigilant, and their efforts have been fairly successful, though it is safe to assert that, unless the magistrate before whom offenders are brought takes a more serious view of the offence, the illicit trade will not be so easily stopped. Yesterday at the Magistrate Mr. C. D. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$100 on each of two Chinese who were caught smuggling six Winchester rifles and 260 rounds of ammunition, on board the s.s. "Haitan" from a sampan. P. S. Wilson effected the capture.

## VOLUNTEER CAMP.

It is notified for information in the Volunteer Orders that the annual camp will be held at Stonecutters Island from October 19th to November 4th; every member of the Corps should endeavour to be present for as long a period as possible. The attention of members is directed to page 337 (2) in the Corps handbook. It is hoped that every member of the Corps will attend camp during the preliminary drills of the first few days, otherwise the proper sequence of drills will be hindered. Members, who have not yet done so, should draw their arms and equipment from store as early as possible. All arms and equipment must be drawn from store by October 17th, 1907.

The instructions and programme of drills, etc., for camp will be issued shortly, every member should make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the orders therein, paying special attention to orders re arms, clothing, gun practice, fire alarms, etc. All Sergeants should thoroughly understand the duties of Orderly Sergeant.

## JAPAN SIEZES PRATAS?

"IMAGINATIVE PERSONS."

According to a telegram from Yokohama to the "New York Herald" a party of Japanese explorers from Formosa had seized the Japanese flag over a small island immediately adjoining the Philippines. Japanese, according to the despatch, insist that the island does not belong to the Philippines because it is north of the 20th parallel. The island, which was called Pratras or Pratas by old geographers, is uninhabited. It had been supposed that the Bashi Channel was the limit of Japanese dominion to the south of Formosa, and apparently the island in question is south of that channel. The "New York Herald" says editorially this morning:—"The incident may prove to be beyond the ken of the Japanese Government, but imaginative persons will not fail to associate it with the official announcement made the other day that the next Japanese Budget would provide for the creation of a new squadron of warships to be stationed far to the south in those waters between Formosa and Hongkong."

## EUROPEAN COOLIES.

Mr. A. Robbitt Little sent the following note to the Times:—"May I be allowed to point out, in reply to Mr. Pool's interesting letter in your to-day's issue, that in the year 1893 I wrote, in the Nineteenth Century, a short essay on the Chinese Drama, in which I eulogized the form of the Chinese theatre in connection with the operatic performances of classical plays in China? The traditional Chinese stage and auditorium is almost a facsimile of the sketch of the Globe Theatre by de Witt as Mr. Pool states. In the sixteenth century the London theatres were an object of great interest to foreigners visiting London.  
To the frequent theatrical performances of their historical plays, in theatres, where admission is free to the groundlings, I have attributed the 'humanity' of the poor Chinese coolie and his knowledge of and pride in his country's long history. I would fain see the European 'coolie' raised to the same standard."

## THE TRIAL OF ADSETTS.

The trial of Adsetts on the capital charge was continued before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. H. Harding appeared for the accused, who followed the proceedings very closely and occasionally scribbled notes on paper which he handed to his solicitor.

Leon Shing, baggage clerk at the Hongkong Hotel, said he remembered August 3rd. On that day about 11 o'clock he sent coolies to Blake Pier to fetch some passengers' luggage from the *Eastern*. It duly arrived and was placed in the hall where it remained for about half an hour. About noon a European came to the counter and spoke to the clerk. The latter gave instructions to one of the boys to show the European to his room. The European said "Have my luggage taken to my room." This was done, witness marking the luggage 184, the number of the room assigned to the European. Witness produced the luggage book, in which he had entered the name of the European from the register.

Would you know the luggage again?—Approximately I would.

The four pieces of luggage were brought in. Witness said the trunk produced was like the one that the European had, but it looked newer now. He recognised two pieces because they still bore chalk marks 184 the number of the room.

Can you identify the man?—No.

Cross-examined—Do you remember the names of the other guests who arrived by the *Eastern*?—No.

Chan Leung, house coolie, Hongkong Hotel, said he remembered the 3rd August last when he was told by the room boy to bring some luggage up from the office to room 184. He recognised the boxes and bags in court as part of those which he handled on that occasion. Next day he was ordered to carry out one of the trunks. He did so depositing it in the lift. Before this he had carried up a camphor wood box from the office into the room. He would know the box again. Witness identified exhibit F as the box. The guest accompanied him to the lift when he took the box down. The guest was the man in the dock.

Mr. Morrell—But you did not recognise him in gaol?—No.

Mr. Harding—Why could you not recognise him in gaol?—

Witness—I could not see him clearly. Why could you not see him clearly?—There were too many people about.

Is it not because he is in the dock and no one else there? Had I been in the dock you would have said I was the man?—Yes.

Would you not have said I was the man if I had been in the dock?—It was not you.

I know it was not. What difference is there between myself and the accused?—He is taller.

Is that all?—Yes.

Will you swear that was the identical camphor wood box you carried up on 4th August and no other?—Yes.

Why do you swear it?—I know it because I carried it up.

Witness declared he had not carried up any other luggage on the 3rd August.

Ip Sai, house coolie, Hongkong Hotel, spoke to having assisted the previous witness to carry a trunk from room 184 to the lift. There was a European accompanying and he went down in the lift with the trunk. The trunk in court was "approximate" to the one he carried.

Cross-examined—He could not remember what other luggage was brought up to the fifth floor on August 3rd because there was so much of it. He remembered the luggage for room 184 as the boy sent him for it. There was nothing particular in the four pieces of luggage which enabled him to identify them.

Can you recognise the European?—Not quite.

Mr. Harding—What does he mean?

The question was repeated, and witness answered No.

A hall porter in the Hongkong Hotel spoke to seeing on the 4th August a European talking to the clerk. Witness asked the European where he was going and the latter told him to get two coolies to take a box to Butterfield and Swire. The coolies carried the box out. The European went with them. He recognised the trunk in court as the one in question, only it was not so new when he saw it before. He recognised the accused as the European.

Did you pick him out in gaol?—I told the Inspector the defendant resembled the man.

Loi Yan, street coolie, stated that between 11 a.m. and noon on August 4th he was engaged by a clerk in the Hongkong Hotel. Another man was engaged with witness. They carried a box from the Hongkong Hotel to the office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. While at the hotel they were told to follow prisoner. The trunk in court was the box witness and the other man carried. Accused engaged a ricksha. On arrival at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's the box was placed inside near the stairs. Accused told witness and his friend to wait, and he went upstairs. After waiting about half an hour prisoner came down, paid them, got into a ricksha and went away. On September 25th, at the jail, witness picked out the prisoner from among ten other men.

Cross-examined—Witness was asked to attend at the jail to identify an Englishman. He was not told what the man had done, but was asked to identify the person for whom he carried the trunk before the Court.

Do you recollect carrying any luggage on August 3rd?—I did not carry any on that day.

Were you told the man you were required to identify was a tall European?—No one told me.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

GRAINGOWER C.C. v. ARMY STAFF.  
There will be a Cricket Match between the above Clubs to-day on the ground of the former Club, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

KOWLOON v. THE NAVY.  
This match will be played to-day on the Naval Ground, Happy Valley at 2 p.m. The following will represent Kowloon:—W. Dixon, F. Day, McKaskill, Tillman, Mackenzie, H. Harrop, Green, Clelland, Robinson, W. Swan, and J. Mead.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.  
The following have been selected to play in the match "Probables" v. "Possibles" to-day commencing at 2 p.m.:—

PROBABLES.—Messrs. R. Hancock (Capt.), H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, Capt. H. M. Beasley, R. A. W. A. Powell, L. J. Wishart, Lt. J. M. G. Taylor, 119th Inf., A. A. Claxton, E. A. Fowler, Lt. R. S. Lucy R.A., and R. O. Hutchison.

POSSIBLES.—Messrs. A. Mackenzie (Capt.), A. E. Lanning, A. W. J. Poake, H. R. Makin, Staff Surgeon J. P. J. Greenhalgh, R.N., Wm. Dixon, Major W. W. Chitty, 119th Inf., W. F. Brewer, J. Hall, A. H. Young, Capt. H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S., G. E. Morrell, P. Jacobs, M. A. David, R. Edwards, and Bomdr. Kerriek, R.G.A.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[Extracts from the Hongkong Daily Press of October 5th 1857.]

The Government Gazette of last Saturday contains nothing whatever save the Oriental Bank Corporation returns for the month of September. . . . The experiment of circulating Bank Notes among the Chinese is evidently going to be successful. Chinamen's ideas and prejudices are hard to eradicate, but it is clear that despite their conspiratorial tendencies, it can be effected when properly gone about. Fortunately this important financial experiment has been undertaken with great tact and patience by a Corporation that is only complained of as erring on the side of prudence. We think there is much to contemplate in this topic looming in the distant future, and that its solution will enable a man of ordinary intelligence to comprehend what a dollar is.

The str. *Lily* chartered by the French Authorities returned to Marse on 2nd Inst. from Cochin-China. The report of a Catholic Bishop having been beheaded, was confirmed—He was however a Spaniard not a Frenchman. The shallowness of the water prevented the investigation being prosecuted as far as was desired.

Great facilities have lately been granted by the Austrian Authorities with regard to the passport system of travellers passing through the Austrian Dominions, and consequently the passports of English travellers returning from India and China via Trieste, to London, which are obtainable at the Office of the British Consulate at Alexandria are only required to be exhibited and Vised by the Police Office at Trieste and Bozenback in passing the Austrian Frontier, or vice versa for travellers proceeding from England via Trieste to India or China, and by this facility it is no longer necessary to produce the passport on the way or at any of the intermediate Stations during the whole Journey within the Austrian Dominions. The passport must at once be countersigned at Trieste by the Consulate of these States through which the traveller passes.

## WILLIAM POWELL LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders, at the sixth ordinary general meeting on 12th October, reads:—

The Directors beg to submit their report on the working of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1907.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$182,066 brought forward from last account, has a credit balance of \$4,940.97 from which has to be deducted Directors' and Auditor's fees, leaving \$2,649.97 which your Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—  
To write off stock . . . \$1,500.00  
To provide for bad and doubtful debts . . . 1,099.16  
To carry forward to next account . . . 41.81

82,040.97  
Your Directors also propose to transfer a writ of stock the amount of \$4,500.00 standing to the credit of equalisation of dividend account.

DIRECTORS.  
Messrs. E. H. Hinds and G. C. Moxon, the retiring directors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.  
The accounts have been audited by your auditor, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, who is eligible and whom your Directors recommend for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 30th June, 1907.

To Directors' and Auditor's fees, . . . . .	\$ 3,300.00
To balance, . . . . .	2,649.97
By . . . . .	\$ 4,940.97
By balance from 30th June, 1906, . . . . .	182,066
By dividend from investment, . . . . .	27,446
By bad debts recovered, . . . . .	46,066
By transfer fees, . . . . .	11.50
By balance of working account, . . . . .	4,628.89
	\$ 4,940.97

BALANCE SHEET 30th June, 1907.

To capital authorised and issued:—	\$ 100,000.00
To 15,000 shares at \$10, . . . . .	150,000.00
To sundry creditors, . . . . .	11,622.94
To the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, . . . . .	26,304.61
To unclaimed dividends, . . . . .	27.80
To equalisation of dividend account, . . . . .	4,500.00
To profit and loss account, . . . . .	2,649.97
	\$195,098.72
ASSETS.	\$ c.
By sundry debtors, . . . . .	\$ 25,078.75
By fixtures and fittings, . . . . .	11,812.22
By investment at cost, . . . . .	2,450.00
By stock on hand as per manager's certificate, . . . . .	154,220.10
By cash in hand, . . . . .	1,797.85
By H. K. & S. Bank, dividend account, . . . . .	27.80
	\$ 195,098.72



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The following, held over from yesterday concludes the report of Thursday's Council meeting:

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, the member nominated by the Chamber of Commerce began his interesting address by a reference to the military contribution, and he likened the ratepayers of this Colony to the victims of a money hungry highwayman—I presume the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who with pistol presented at the heads of these unfortunate ratepayers, demanded and ordered them to pay 20 cents military contribution out of every dollar. Now, Sir, I venture to think that the picture is very much overdrawn, and having regard to the fact that the particular Secretary of State who had to do with the question of fixing the military contribution, was the Secretary of State under whose regime I entered this service, the reference to him as a highwayman rather gratifies upon my nerves. What are the facts, Sir? The contribution of this Colony towards the cost of the garrison was originally £20,000 per annum, plus a proportion of the annual cost of the permanent defences. After some years the contribution was raised to £40,000 a year, plus a proportion of the fixed defences, and soon after that happened the Imperial Government suggested to this Government that, if the community of the Colony, as represented by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, were prepared to make the bargain, they would alter the permanent contribution of £40,000 a year plus a proportion of the annual cost of the fixed defences, to 17½ per cent. of the revenue plus such proportion of the fixed defences. The question was very fully gone into, and the advice of the unofficial members was taken thereon. At that time 17½ per cent. of the revenue plus the estimated proportion of the cost of the fixed defences fell a good deal below £40,000 plus such proportion, and the wisest of the Council table thought that the best thing they could do was to close with the offer, for apparently, although there was included amongst them a long-headed and very far-sighted man in the person of Sir Paul Chater, they did not anticipate that the revenues of the Colony would increase so much as it has done. Anyway, they made the bargain and a law to that effect was duly passed through this Council with every publicity. Subsequently it was again suggested that perhaps the Colony would prefer to pay a fixed percentage of its revenue, 20 per cent. in lieu of 17½ per cent. and the rather indefinite annual contribution to the fixed defences. That proposal commended itself to the representatives of the community, and a law embodying it was duly passed, and under that law we have been paying, and I think on the whole cheerfully paying, 20 per cent. of our revenue. Now, Sir, I contribute to that military contribution myself, and I think that every colonist in this Colony ought to contribute to the military contribution cheerfully. It was only the other day when I was on leave that I was living in the house of a brother of mine in London. For every £100 of rent that he pays I found he paid no less than 47 golden sovereigns in rates and taxes. That is tax on tax, with a vengeance! I did not stop there long, and I went down to a very contrived part of England in the County of Suffolk, and in one of its towns—they are pleased to call it a town, I would call it a village—I rented a house and lived there for the best part of a year. I found in that very contrived place that for every £170 rent you paid, you were paying somewhere in the neighbourhood of £23 per annum in rates and taxes. In my native city, Dublin, you have got to pay about £30 in every £100, and these are the taxpayers who would be mulcted in the difference between our present contribution of 20 per cent. of our revenue and whatever sum the hon. member nominated by the Chamber of Commerce would have that contribution reduced to. For my part, Sir, rather than see the heavily burdened taxpayers of Great Britain have further burdens cast upon them I would like to see the colonists of this Colony take some further burden upon their own shoulders (hear, hear). The hon. member, Sir, went on to speak about what to me was a much more congenial subject, and it enabled me as an old fireman to transport myself in imagination at least, from the air of my office, which is next door, laden as it is with the scent of red tape, to the exhilarating atmosphere which always pervades the scene when water, with pure man's intelligence at its back, does mighty battle with the flaming hosts of fire. It is somewhat of a surprise, Sir, to find the hon. member throwing in his vote for a land engine as against a floating engine. I should have expected him, as the representative of a great shipping interest to have voted the other way.

Hon. Mr. HAWTHER—If a land engine is necessary, I don't say it is!

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Is it possible that he is so tired of some of the vessels which his principals send out to deal with the China trade, that he would view with a certain equanimity a holocaust of one or more of them in the harbour of Hongkong? Sir, this question of adding to our fire extinguishing appliances was raised in 1905. After careful consideration, and on the advice of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, it was decided that if any addition were made it was best made in the form of a fire float. The question is one that interests the public, and I may perhaps be excused running over briefly the arguments in favour of a fire float as against an additional land engine. In the first place with a constant water supply there is no need for any pumping engine on land. With the rider main system laid down it is to be hoped

we shall not often suffer any intermittent system, and with the Tytan Tug second section in view it is perfectly certain that in a few years we shall never suffer from an intermittent water supply. Therefore, Sir, any expenditure in addition to the land fire engines now, would inevitably become useless in a very short time. A floating fire engine is as good as a land engine in this Colony because the more valuable buildings and godowns lie close to the Praya and the float can deal with them just as well and even better than a land engine. Ninety per cent. of the fires in this town occur at or below the Queen's Road level, which can be served by a float engine as well as by a land engine. Another argument, Sir, in favour of a new float is that when you have only one float it may be laid up when needed. At the present moment the float is laid up, and if a fire occurred this afternoon on board a ship in the harbour, we are in the position of having nothing to cope with it. The old float has only one boiler and one set of engines. During an intermittent supply it is kept on this side of the harbour under banked fires, but you must draw the fires sometimes to clean the tubes and boilers. You cannot keep a vessel under banked fires indefinitely. The new float would be supplied with two boilers and two sets of engines to have her always ready at a moment's notice, without laying her up at all. Lastly, Sir, since the old float was bought, the tonnage of vessels in this harbour has increased so enormously that the existing float is not able to cope with a fire on board these ships. When a fire occurs on board a ship it is generally a question of filling her hold with sea water, and it is a question how many thousand gallons per minute you can pump into the vessel. The old engine could never cope with 5000 ton vessels such as we now have in the harbour. It is eminently desirable that a much more powerful engine should be purchased to deal with these big ships. The hon. member referred to the Tytan Tug scheme and insinuated that, with regretted the omission of the provision of funds in the estimates for the current year. The Government also, Sir, regrets the omission, but it had only one alternative, or at least, three alternatives. They could have raised a loan for works; increased taxation for works; or they could let them stand over. I think that the Government adopted a wise course in postponing these works for one year and seeing what the new year will bring them. The hon. member complained that the estimates for railway construction was not included in the estimates, but I would remind him that the railway is being built out of loan, and is a transaction entirely of loan. It is true there is one item included in the estimates—interest on the advances made for this railway from the loan to the Viceroy of Wuchang. It was a question whether the charge of that interest should not more properly fall on the railway fund, and if it had been so decided there would have been no mention at all in the estimates of any railway expenditure. The Government, Sir, when I had the honour of occupying the chair your Excellency now occupies, laid on the table full information of the estimated expenditure on the railway for the current year, and took a vote for that expenditure, and the Government will, before the end of the year, similarly deal with the expenditure for next year, and give the fullest possible information any member wishes on the whole subject. The hon. member who spoke second, Sir, referred to the Tytan Tug second section as an extravagant scheme, and expressed the opinion that, if we resorted to street fountains for the water supply of both the native and European community, the provision for additional storage for water would not be necessary. Sir, I would remind him that this question was threshed out some few years ago, and it was decided, principally on sanitary grounds, and also for the reason that the taps had been in the houses since completion of the distribution of the water throughout the City of Victoria; that it would be better to leave them there and deal with the subject of economizing the water by means of the rider main system. The decision having been arrived at, Sir, and the rider main system introduced, the Government is not prepared to reopen that question. I beg to assure the hon. member that the scheme he refers to is by no means an extravagant one, and I think if he were to pay a visit to the Director of Public Works, that gentleman would very soon convince him of its necessity in the near future. Sir, the hon. member nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, adverted to other questions that I may call high local and higher imperial policy, such as the recent two loans and the opium question. These, Sir, I will leave in your more experienced hands. I am also sure your Excellency would rather explain the matter of the closing of the Tientsin Post Office than that I should do so.

His EXCELLENCY—In the question of loans and taxation which has been raised by two members on my right, I was glad to see that both members who spoke on that question agreed with me in principle, and I think brought cogent reasons to bear in support of my argument. It is not a convenient time in which the Colony should embark on any further raising of loans. The only alternatives we have, then, are either increased economy or increased taxation. I think, as I said when I spoke at our last meeting, that in the matter of economy we have done the utmost we can in this year's estimates in the scheme of works which we have put forward for the current year, and at present we have not reached a point at which it is necessary to cut down our permanent establishments with a too drastic hand. There remains therefore, only the question of further taxation. That, as I said before, will receive my most careful consideration during the coming year. The hon. member on my left gave us some very striking figures on taxation and rates at home, and I think if any hon. member will take

the trouble to work out the enormous incidence of taxation he will find it bears a strikingly small proportion to what the ratepayer at home has to pay. The hon. member at the end of the table frankly supported some form of increased taxation if any work of great magnitude or great urgency were to be done for, or if our revenue, I presume, he would also say, fell below the margin. Gentlemen, I welcome that communication from the unofficial members. I am in very cordial agreement with what the hon. member at the end of the table said with regard to the typhoon shelter. There seems to me to have been a little misunderstanding on the subject. The Government does not say that the scheme under consideration will cost \$1,400,000. On the contrary, it was intended to convey that the amount put forward on the estimate revised by the Government was somewhere nearer the original estimate. The inauguration of the work, which may possibly be extended into a larger and more effective shelter, is contemplated. The delay arising in this matter is, I think, very regrettable. At this time last year my predecessor pledged the Government to undertake the work without delay. A year has gone by and nothing has been done—I mean to say, done in actually beginning the work. The reason is that unexpected difficulties have been found in making the plans for it and deciding where the shelter should be. I trust that reduced estimates will be able to be considered without any unnecessary delay whatever (applause). One other point in that connection is that the hon. member said the Government only proposed to spend \$25,000 on the scheme next year. He deprecated any recourse to the reserve of the Colony, and said it was the last resource to which the Government should be driven. The reserves have accumulated in what way? They are the savings from year to year of works projected and never fully carried out, or unexpected windfalls sometimes accruing from rising exchange, at other times payments falling in; large probate duties, or have been acquired in various ways of that kind. I think that reserve accumulated from such sources may be looked upon as current revenue rather than in the nature of a loan, or of a reserve that has accumulated in such a way that it should not be touched by the Colony. However, hon. members will have sufficient opportunity of discussing the question later if the project should be put before them, and I propose that you should vote from the reserves sufficient to meet the extra expense required for the typhoon shelter. It may also be possible during the course of the year, if we find the Colony is working within the revenue, to pass a vote for the approval of a small sum from the current revenue to increase the initial sum of \$25,000 which we will pass in the estimates. I also agree fully with the remarks made by the hon. member at the end of the table that with a falling revenue it would be better to devote our funds to the urgent needs of the community rather than to splendour in public works. His criticism was directed towards some public offices now under construction, and was hardly a fair one. These works were projected many years ago—six or seven as we have heard—and at a time when the Colony felt in a position to spend much more on its public works, rather more than it can to-day if we had to begin any similar works with a falling revenue. In the matter of roads too, criticism of some sort was made. I have already been in consultation with the Director of Public Works regarding roads in the New Territories and I hope to be able to devise some scheme for their gradual construction, as is done largely in Africa. The method there is to construct a section partially, and year by year go on improving until it becomes a road. I think myself that that is the more useful way, of immediately gaining the practical utility we desire for traffic. With regard to the Post Office at Tientsin, hon. members will remember that this Government undertook on a very definite pledge to open a post office at Tientsin for one year, which would end on the 1st October this year. We have found that the cost to this Government has been very considerable. It has been run at a deal loss, and this was not anticipated at the time. For the first few months the working promised to be a success, and in consequence of various causes which I described when last speaking, we anticipate a very much greater loss next year on Postal Agencies in China, and more especially those towards the north, as we are likely to see the Siberian route opened. The Tientsin agency shows a deficit of \$7,000 or \$8,000. In these circumstances I did not feel justified in calling upon the ratepayers of this Colony to pay what, after all is for the convenience of the mercantile community at Tientsin. At the same time I said that, if they were prepared to meet the deficit, we shall be very glad to continue to run the Post Office provided this Colony is not involved in any deficit for its maintenance. The question is still under discussion, and the Chamber of Commerce made an offer to pay half the deficit, so I hope a matter will presently be arranged in which we shall continue to accept the onus of running the Post Office, but I can assure you that they will not have to pay for the convenience of the merchants of Tientsin. I have nothing of much moment to say on the question of opium, but I fully endorse the hon. member's view that we, as part of the British nation, should support any genuine effort on the part of China to limit her production, and to limit her consumption of opium. I am at the same time fully alive to the necessity to this Colony of the opium trade, and shall oppose any concession not based on reciprocity (applause). I think we have our own interests to guard in the matter, and until we are convinced that China is genuine in her efforts in so far as she will give, we should not lag behind. I think myself it is our duty not to go beyond that

point. In the matter of subsidiary coinage I am glad to see the unofficial members generally support the action which the Government has already taken. I concur with you that the real solution is carrying out Article 2 of the Macao Treaty. I trust the committee appointed will arrive at some solution, and at any rate formulate some useful suggestions. I am myself very strongly impressed with the view the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce expressed that we are part and parcel of the Chinese Empire, and that any action we take with regard to our coinage must be governed by that central fact.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

## PUBLIC NOTARIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I beg to move the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Public Notaries within the Colony. The Bill is a very simple one. At the present time, Sir, no solicitor can be admitted as a notary public locally. It is necessary he should send home affidavits, paying fees for admission as a notary in England. This Bill makes provision for the appointments of local notaries public, and is based on the general precedent prevailing in other colonies. In the Colony where I had a previous bill, in the Bahamas Islands, they had a similar bill, and there is one on the same lines in existence in Fiji and I believe in several other colonies. The Bill provides, authorises and gives the Government power under its hand and seal to admit any person as a notary public admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of this Colony. It requires that he shall make the necessary declaration in precisely similar form to that required of any notary appointed under the Imperial law at home, when subject to the payment of a certain fee he is enrolled as a notary public of the Supreme Court.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. HAWTHER—Sir, I think it advisable to say a few words on this subject although I am entirely in sympathy with the Bill. When the draft was placed before this Council I found that some professional gentlemen would be affected by this bill, and took very strong exception to it. I received a number of letters on the subject, particularly from one member of the profession. I went very carefully into the whole question and consulted several solicitors, men of large experience in the Colony, and I found that although a few were opposed to it, the majority were strongly in favour of it. Several arguments against it were brought forward, and one which to my mind appeared to have some weight was, that according to the rules at home nobody could become a notary public unless he was admitted by the faculties at home. I found that there was absolutely no ground at all for this objection, and it has already been explained by the Hon. Attorney-General that similar bills have existed in many colonies for many years. I cannot suppose that any objection would be raised to a gentleman acting as a notary public under a local ordinance. I merely make these remarks so that it will not be supposed that the unofficial members allowed the Bill to be passed without consideration when we know a small proportion objected to the passing of the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I will move on a future date that the Council go into committee on the Bill.

## Seditious Publications Ordinance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I rise to move the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prevent the Publication of Seditious Matter. There has been an amount of seditious matter published in this Colony for some time past, which in the opinion of the Government may have the effect of inciting to crime in China, and the object of this Bill, Sir, is to prevent Hongkong becoming a place where seditious pamphlets may be printed and circulated with a view to distribution in China. Now, Sir, the Bill is a simple one, based upon precedent. It is based upon an Order in Council framed at home in reference to China and Korea. You will observe that the subject has created a good deal of criticism, but as a matter of fact the phraseology of the Bill was not drafted by me. It is possible that the words in the Bill may be regarded as somewhat too general, and it may be considered as proving hostile to the criticism of the Press here against the action of the Chinese Government. Such is not its intention. The intention of the Government is to prevent this Colony being made a centre for seditious publications. That being so, when the Council permit the Bill to go into committee, I shall move that we eliminate all the words after "China" in the fifth line, which read, "or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China, or between that Government and its subjects." We are of opinion that the Bill will have the necessary effect without the insertion of those words. In addition to that, Sir, the two hon. gentlemen who represent in this Council the Chinese community suggested it might be desirable that there should be a short preamble, inserted in the Bill to explain its provisions. I had an opportunity to-day to confer with the hon. and learned gentleman opposite, and I think, we have between us prepared a short preamble which will be of some assistance and satisfaction. At any rate it meets with the approval of my hon. friend opposite, and I believe the hon. gentleman on my left.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In seconding the motion I would mention that for some years past the inconvenience of the native press in this Colony towards the reigning dynasty in China has been a serious source of embarrassment. Only the other day, Sir, a publication was distributed in this Colony in which were repre-

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seated some of China's leading statesmen sitting with their heads in their hands, and I hold in my hand, Sir, a paper which only reached me within the last five minutes, being a translation of an article which appeared in a Chinese newspaper a few days ago, in which the following passage occurred—"I am now restlessly trying to follow the heroic aim of Ng San-cheung." That was the man who started the Taiping Rebellion to overthrow the Ching dynasty and place the Ming dynasty on the throne. The Ching dynasty, as gentlemen well know, is the old name of the Manchu dynasty, and Ming is the name of the former Chinese dynasty. That is nothing more or less than inciting persons to deliberate rebellion against the great and friendly empire which lies so close to our border. I think, Sir, I need not add anything more in justification of this Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and Council went into committee to consider it clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I would like to ask does this apply to newspapers printed in other than the Chinese language?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes, Sir. It would be impossible to make any distinction. If you are going to place a ban on seditious publications it would be clearly impossible to limit to that language. The real object of it is to effect publications, chiefly Chinese, but at the same time it would be quite impracticable to draw any distinction between language.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—If a newspaper printed in English prints an article on political life in China it might be considered as calculated to incite tumult, and yet it might be bona fide criticism.

His EXCELLENCY—I think the words omitted would meet the arguments you put forward. Legitimate criticism would hardly come within this section.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Would it be for a jury to decide whether it was calculated to incite tumult?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It would be a case to be tried by a jury.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—It would not be for the discretion of a police magistrate?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Certainly not. The police magistrate has no summary powers. Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—It is a rather dangerous Bill to pass into law if it is at all likely to be wrongly interpreted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—You must admit the necessity for it.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I think it would be sufficient if it referred to publications in the Chinese language.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—That is class legislation. Council then resumed, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee with two amendments.

## LOCAL COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Local Communities Ordinance, 1899. The need for the amendment of this law has arisen owing to some malicious damage that has been done to property in the New Territories, chiefly through spite. The principal law, No. 7 of 1899, section 29, gives the Governor power to levy a contribution on the inhabitants of a district where any extreme crime required the provision of extra police, and the section as it formerly read contained provision for the levying of an additional rate in any district where there was an undue prevalence of crime, necessitating an increase of police. It is therefore proposed to alter the former law somewhat, and insert the words "or any tumult or disorder has taken place." If the section is amended as we propose, it gives discretionary power to the Governor to increase the police in the district, and makes the district liable for the additional rate in the same manner as it would be under the law at present. It is proposed to pass it in the interests of law and order.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into committee on the Bill, and considered it clause by clause, and on resuming the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee with practically no amendments.

The Bill was then read a third time, passed, and became law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—With regard to the other Bills on the agenda, I would ask that they be allowed to stand over for the present.

His EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until the 10th instant.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held—the Colonial Secretary presiding. The committee considered the Supply Bill clause by clause, and passed the following votes:

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## DESPATCH BOXES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand six hundred and eighty Dollars (\$1,680) in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, Fire Brigades, Special Expenditure, Despatch Boxes.

## TYTAN TUG SCHEME.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty thousand two hundred and thirty-two Dollars (\$40,232) in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Water Works, Tytan Tug Scheme, First Section.

## GERMAN UNITY.

## KAISER'S STIRRING APPEAL.

In a speech which the Emperor delivered in the Provincial Museum at Münster on Sept. 1st, His Majesty said that the Province of Westphalia presented a noble illustration of the possibility of uniting in a conciliatory manner historic, religious, and economic opposites in love and loyalty to a common Fatherland. He made no distinction between the old and the new parts of his country, and none between his Catholic and his Protestant subjects. All the children of his country were equally dear to his heart.

In economic matters the Province also presented a delightful picture. It showed that the great branches of industry need not injure one another, that the prosperity of one was good for the others. The protection of agriculture would always be near to his heart. The treasures of the mines gave to industry, the pride of the German nation, its opportunity. In this connection he remembered the workmen. He had received his care for them and their welfare as a cherished inheritance from his grandfather. It was his wish and will that, in the domain of social life, the German people should adhere to the principles laid down in the memorable message of the first Emperor William.

The Kaiser, continuing, said that he would like to see the beautiful picture of personal unity in the province of Westphalia spread over the whole of the Fatherland. To effect this, there was only one means—religion. Complete unity could only be attained through one centre in the person of the Redeemer, the man who had made us brothers. In looking to Him, the German people must unite in this spirit the old and the new parts of the country. Burgesses, peasants, and workmen should work together in equal love and loyalty to the Fatherland. Then would the poet's prophecy be fulfilled, "An deutschem Wezen wird einmal noch die Welt genesen."



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the cash or by a cheque or by a postal order, and should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODES: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 12th Oct. 1907.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at 12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 11th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited, Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1623



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One-Lot of Crown Land on the Hilltop to the South West of Shaukiwan Marice Lot No. 1 in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Sq. Feet	Annual Rent	Upper Price
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

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SATURDAY, October 26th: George Edwards Superb Production, "THE GIRL ON THE STAGE OR THE LITTLE CHIRUP."

MONDAY, October 28th: The Great Appello Theatre Success, "MR. POPPLE OF IPPLETON."

TUESDAY, October 29th: The Rage of London and New York, "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."

WEDNESDAY, October 30th: The Sparkling Musical Comedy, "LADY MADCAP."

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## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SALE will be held at the Poor Orphan on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M. of Ladies and Children Underclothing, Dresses, and other useful and unobtrusive articles suitable for birthday presents.

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By Order, C. G. CLOSE, Secretary, Shanghai, 27th September, 1907. 1612

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E. RALPHS, Director, Queen's College, Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. 1613

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FIRING will be carried out on the 4th, 10th and 12th inst., between the hours of 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. each day, on the Southern slope of Beacon Hill, in a North-Westerly direction.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1606

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OFF KAU-LONG. One WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

Approximate position marked by Red Buoy and Red Flag bearing of which is: East Point of Kau-Long: S. 18° W. distant 2,400 yards. Green Island Light: S. 54° E. distant 3,900 yards.

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J. J. BLAKE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1600

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## INTIMATIONS

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THE FIFTH and last MEETING of the Season will be held at the Happy Valley, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 5th October, 1907, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for events Nos. 3 and 5.

REGINALD F. O. MASTER, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1583

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the KAM WING FAT Shop of Sandakan for the Sale of their Timber, and no other person or firm in Hongkong has any right or authority to deal their goods under any consideration whatever.

The following is the mark, which distinguishes the goods of the KAM WING FAT:—

B. H. A. S. C. K. M. P.

THE LUNG FAT YUEN, No. 65, Bonham's Road East, Hongkong, 30th September, 1907. 1582

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BY a Portuguese, 23 years of age, a POSITIVE in a Banking Institution or Commercial Office. Has twelve years experience of Banking and Commercial routine and is well conversant with books, quick at figures, a fair typist and understands French, Spanish and Chinese. Can furnish satisfactory references—also security, if required. Address—

"WORK," Care of Messrs. SAYEE & Co., No. 19, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. 1616

EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED by a Young Man with good reference. A fast Typist with good knowledge of General Office work. Apply to—

INWANT, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 23rd September 1907. 1548

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and the ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—

B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1343

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated, Authors' Photos, catalogue free, or with sample, 24d. (letter postage).—A. D. SAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodiere, Paris. 1284

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of—

MURRAY RED GUM, RED MAHOGANY, WHITE DO, GREY BOX, TALLOW WOOD, BLACK BUTT, WHITE STRINGY BARK, RED DO, TURPENTINE, BLUE GUM.

all in equal proportional quantities.

Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong-sha Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908. Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co.'s Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 P.M.

All Sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

All Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

THE KWONGTUNG MERCANTILE ADVANTAGE OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1318

KUHN & KOMOR'S

ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst. at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Connaught Hotel) and

A CLEARANCE SALE

At greatly REDUCED PRICES, will be held to the end of this month.

Inspection Cordially invited.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 1606

COLD STORAGE.

THE Hongkong Ice Company, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. M. FARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 1771

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1540

## INTIMATIONS

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the KWONG MI HONG firm of No. 133, Des Voeux Road Central Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and of No. 73, Tak Hok Chau Street, Honam, Canton in the Empire of China have on the 14th day of March 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following series of TRADE MARKS, viz:—

MARKS Nos. 1 to 4) INCLUSIVE.

(a). A representation of two cupids in the act of flying, the one on the left is holding a broom and the one on the right is holding a crown of laurel; beneath the cupids are scattered flowers.

(b). Another portion of the Mark is represented by the factory of the Kwong Mi Hong firm in Honam Canton, facing the Canton River and a small panorama of Canton with a river steamer on the river, and the bow of a river steamer is seen moored to the praya wall near the factory.

(c). The words "Kwong Mi Hong" and the characters 廣美香 MARK No. 41.

(a). A representation of an Indian Mosque near the sea or river in front of which is the representation of an elephant with an Indian on its back and a boat on the sea or river near some cargo on land.

Some palm trees are seen in the background together with a representation of two cupids, one holding a broom and the other a crown of laurel flying above the spire of the Mosque.

(b). Another portion of the Mark is represented by another Indian Mosque, and in the foreground is a bridge on a river or stream with the representation of a man on horseback riding across the bridge. A boat with one occupant is seen on the river or stream, and some palm trees are seen in the background and on the right hand side.

(c). The words "Kwong Mi Hong" and the characters 廣美香 MARK No. 42.

In addition to the representation contained in marks Nos. 1 to 4) is a representation of a landscape showing in the background a line of hills with a town at the foot thereof and a bay with a steamer thereon, and in the foreground a tree, a carriage and a factory.

In the name of the said KWONG MI HONG firm of the above address who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants in respect of substances used as food or as ingredients in food in Class 42.

Particulars of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1907.

GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicants, 1456 10, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the YEE FOONG LOONG (怡豐隆)

Firm of No. 8, Shin Kee Street, Canton in the Empire of China have on the 8th day of August 1907 applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK, viz:—

The words "Lee Qu" and the representation of a Fish below the said words.

In the name of the said YEE FOONG LOONG Firm who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade MARK has been used by the applicant in respect of "FIRE-GRACKERS" in Class 32.

A facsimile of the Trade MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1907.

GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicants, 1457 10, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the YEE FOONG LOONG (怡豐隆)

Firm of No. 8, Shin Kee Street, Canton in the Empire of China have on the 17th day of August 1907 applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK, viz:—

The words "Lee Qu" and the representation of a Spotted Pig in the act of jumping into the pot or basin.

In the name of the said YEE FOONG LOONG Firm who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade MARK has been used by the applicant in respect of the following Goods, viz:—SILK, BRISTLES, HUMAN HAIR and FEATHERS in Class 4.

A facsimile of the Trade MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.



NOTE:—THE BORDER AND TRADE MARKS ON THE LABEL ARE IN GOLD; THE LETTERS  
"E" LITHOGRAPHED IN BLACK, IS ALSO SHADED IN GOLD; WHILE THE THREE  
CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE  
LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK.  
THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
CATHERINE APGAR, British str., 1730, W. D. A. Thomas, 4th October—Calcutta 18th Sept., General—David Searson & Co.  
DEWAWONGSE, German str., 198, T. V. Bruns, 4th October—Hohler 3rd October, General—N. D. L.  
PHEUMPER, British str., 162, J. H. Scott, 3rd Oct.—Saigon 28th Sept., Rice and General—Chinese.  
TAMBO, British str., 1350, A. W. Outerbridge, 4th Oct.—Manila 1st Oct., Hemp and General—Butterfield & Swire.

**CLEARANCES**  
At THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
4th October.  
Changchun, British str., for Amoy.  
Delta, British str., for Europe, &c.  
Kamachura Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
Saint George, British str., for Cavite.  
Telamachia, British str., for Saigon.  
Zahro, British str., for Manila.

**DEPARTURES.**  
3rd October.  
COURTFIELD, British str., for Durban.  
TILWONG, Dutch str., for Samarang.  
4th October.  
ANGHIN, German str., for Swatow.  
CHIVON, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
DELLI, British str., for Shanghai.  
DEWENT, British str., for Saigon.  
DRUZAR, Norwegian str., for Amoy.  
GLENFALCOCH, British str., for Amoy.  
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.  
KUEKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
LOOKSUX, German str., for Bangkok.  
MACDUFF, British str., for Singapore.  
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., for Manila.  
YUENKANG, British str., for Manila.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British str. Taming reports: Light variable winds leaving Manila and light N.E. breeze and fine clear weather with smooth sea.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
October 4th.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—  
Kowloon, Chinese—Powhatan, Changsha, Manila, Amoy, H.M.S. Otter.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Luncheon.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

**THE Steamship**  
"DELTA,"  
Capt. C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 5th October at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "VICTORIA," 6500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable cargo for France and Tees for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "PERSIA," due in London on 16th November, 1907. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
FOR NEW YORK.  
S.S. "SIKH" ... 5th Oct.  
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 26th Oct.  
1st Class Passenger accommodation.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. 1228-1254

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEEN, DUELL, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NERA"  
Capt. C. Schmitz, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 1 P.M.

The Steamer connects at Colombo with one of the Co's Australian steamers bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden. Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports. Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:  
S.S. "YAREA" ... 29th Oct.  
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 12th Nov.  
S.S. "TUNKIN" ... 26th Nov.  
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 10th Dec.  
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 24th Dec.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 2

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG BLANK  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blaine Pier. 3. From Blaine Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to West Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kunkel, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NEBA	Brit. str.	—	C. Schmitz	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BELGRAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Solmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Girtenbrii	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HOHENSTAUFEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahr	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th December.
GENOA, ALOIERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	GOLDEN	Ger. str.	—	B. Wilhelm	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
ODDESA	PERSIA	Aus. str.	—	P. Craglietto	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 18th inst., P.M.
NEW YORK	NUNI NOVOGOROD	Rus. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
NEW YORK	SHK	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 22nd inst.
NEW YORK	HEADLEY	Am. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 2nd November.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	OCEAN MONARCH	Am. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.	On 26th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 6th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KASATO MARU	Am. str.	—	D. Baird	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Minssen	MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA PORT DARWIN &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHINGZU	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. H. Brown	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	FRINZ WALDENAR	Ger. str.	—	W. van Souden	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TIENHONG	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHUANG	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENHONG	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KUEIHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	CHUNGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	Cox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	YUENHONG	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Nemoto	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RYOON	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	W. S. Thomas	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Middle of November.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	G. Jones, R.N.R.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOSE	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	A. de Petris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brehmer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POKESANG	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Sauer	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schoenfeldt	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIAM	Dut. str.	—	Cogan	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAIHOING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Robson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHAOHUNG	Brit. str.	2 h.	L. D. Northcombe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JOHNN MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HUPEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Oatenbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	T. Meirick	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUENKANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Almond	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HUNAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. H. Pennefather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	Ger. str.	k.w.	F. Sembli	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	S. H. Bolton	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	M. Ticao	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Gravono	CARLOWITZ & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	de Brouwers	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIGN	Quick despatch.

# **EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.** COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. **RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.** ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. **SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.** GOTHENBURG.

## **PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.** SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and	"INDIAN" ...	On 24th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and	"CANTON" ...	End of October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM" ...	Middle of November.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO.**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 9

## **INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHUNGSHANG" ...	Saturday, 5th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"KWONGSANG" ...	Tuesday, 7th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA MANILA	"YIKSANG" ...	Friday, 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ...	Friday, 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
TIENHONG	"CHEONGSHING" ...	Saturday, 12th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & Amoy	"FOCKSANG" ...	Tuesday, 15th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & Amoy	"YUENKANG" ...	Friday, 18th Oct. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" ...	Saturday, 19th Oct. Noon.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.  
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.  
Penang " " " 85. " 120.  
Calcutta " " " 165. " 250.  
\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chiofo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

## **HONGKONG-MANILA.**

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. "SURGEON AND STEWARDESSE" carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## **CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	PORT	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 5th October.
RUBI	2540	B. W. Almond	Manila	On 12th October.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 15

## **HONGKONG-NEW YORK.**

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).  
S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.  
For freight and further information apply to  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 16

## **HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.** PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "BREMANIA," "HANSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN" These have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amidsip and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardsess carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.  
In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples, Southampton or Hamburg.

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH HAVRE, & HAMBURG
SILESIA ... 2nd November	* HOHENSTAUFEN 20th October
SCANDIA ... 2nd December	SILESIA ... 11th December

## **FREIGHT SERVICE.**

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.	NEXT SAILINGS HOMeward:
SITHONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 15th Oct.	SITHONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th Oct.
SEGOVIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th Oct.	SEGOVIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Nov.
SILESIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Nov.	SILESIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 16th Nov.
SPEZIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 16th Nov.	C. F. ERD. LAEISZ ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th Nov.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LIVERPOOL, GLENCOE, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS. Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

STEAMERS	TONS.	CAPTAIN	SAILING DATE.
1. KUMERIC SHAWMUT	6,232	D. Baird	On 25th October.
	9,000	E. V. Roberts	On 6th November.

† Cargo only.

## **NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.**

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

## **PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

Steamers	Tons.	Captain	Sailing Date.
1. KUMERIC SHAWMUT	6,232	D. Baird	On 25th October.
	9,000	E. V. Roberts	On 6th November.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.  
The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures deadweight at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

## **PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.**

For further information apply to—  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. 7

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## **TOYO KISEN KAISHA.** SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karatani, Kobe and Yokohama). With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

Steamers	Tons
"KASATO MARU" ...	6,100 On 10th Oct., at Noon.
"KATHARINE PARK" ...	5,000 End of Nov.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.  
K. MATSUDA, Manager,  
York Building.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 10

## **NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.** (Florio and Rattatino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEBRON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## **THE Steamship**

"LEVANZO,"  
Captain Gravono, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th Oct., at Noon.  
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.  
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
**CARLOWITZ & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 4

## **THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.**

FOR ODESSA.  
THE Steamship  
"NUNJI NOVOGOROD" will be ready to load here as above on 18th October.  
For Freight, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 1426

## **THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.**

FOR NEW YORK.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)  
THE Steamship  
"HEADLEY" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd October.  
For Freight apply to  
**ARNHOLD KARBURG & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. 1512











## THE NEW COMPANIES BILL.

Following is the text of the new Bill now before the Legislative Council:—A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Companies.

Whereas many companies registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, carry on business in places outside the Colony and dealings in their shares are frequent in such places, but there is no provision for keeping local registers of members, and it is expedient that such provisions as this Ordinance contains be made in that behalf.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Companies (Extra Colonial Registers) Ordinance, 1907.

2. "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," is hereinafter referred to as "The Principal Ordinance"; and the Principal Ordinance and this Ordinance are hereinafter distinguished as and may be cited as "The Companies Ordinance, 1865 and 1907," and this Ordinance shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be read and construed as one with the Principal Ordinance.

3. In this Ordinance:—

The term "company" means a company registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and having a capital divided into shares.

The term "shares" includes stock.

4. (1) The Governor-in-Council may at his discretion issue an annual licence to any company whose objects comprise the transaction of business outside the Colony, if such company is authorised so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, empowering such company to keep in any place in which it transacts business a register or registers of members.

(2) An annual fee of four pounds for every hundred shares of the paid up capital of the company to which the licence is issued shall be payable in respect of such licence. Such fee shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer prior to the 30th June in each year.

(3) The company shall give to the Registrar of Companies notice of the situation of the office where any such register (in this Ordinance called an extra colonial register) is kept or proposed to be kept and of any change therein, and of the discontinuance of any such office in the event of the same being discontinued.

(4) An extra colonial register shall, as regards the particulars entered therein, be deemed to be a part of the Company's register of members, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of all particulars entered therein. Any such register shall be kept in the manner provided by the Principal Ordinance, with this qualification, that the advertisement mentioned in section 46 of the Principal Ordinance, shall be inserted in some newspaper circulating in the district wherein the register to be closed is kept.

(5) The company shall transmit to its registered office in Hongkong a copy of every entry in its extra colonial register, or registers, as soon as conveniently may be after such entry is made, and the company shall cause to be kept at its registered office, duly entered up from time to time, a duplicate or duplicates of its extra colonial register or registers. The provisions of section 39 of the Principal Ordinance, shall apply to every such duplicate, and every such duplicate shall, for all the purposes of the Principal Ordinance, be deemed to be part of the register of members of the Company.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the duplicate register, the shares registered in an extra colonial register, shall be distinguished from the shares registered in the principal register, and no transaction with respect to any share registered in an extra colonial register shall, during the continuance of the registration of such share in such extra colonial register, be registered in any other register.

(7) The company may discontinue the keeping of any extra colonial register, and thereupon all entries in that register shall be transferred to some other extra colonial register kept by the company, or to the register of members kept at the registered office of the company.

(8) In relation to stamp duties the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a) An instrument of transfer of a share registered in an extra colonial register under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a transfer of property situated out of the Colony.

(b) The share or other interest of a deceased member registered in an extra colonial register kept under this Ordinance shall so far as relates to colonial probate duty not be deemed to be a part of his estate and effects situated in the Colony for or in respect of which probate or letters of administration is or are to be granted or whereof an inventory is to be exhibited and recorded.

(9) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, and of any rules made thereunder, any company may, by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by special resolution, make such provisions as it may think fit respecting the keeping of registers or extra colonial registers.

5. In any case where the Governor-in-Council may be satisfied that it is inconvenient and unnecessary for a company to keep its register of members at its registered office, he may in writing under the hand of the Colonial Secretary authorize such company to keep at such office only a duplicate register and from the date of such authorization the register of members kept at the head office of such company shall be deemed to be the register of members under the Principal Ordinance and the company shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of the Principal Ordinance with regard to registers of members if such register is duly kept under the provisions of the Principal Ordinance.

6. (1) When the Registrar of Companies has reasonable cause to believe that a company is keeping in any place where it transacts business outside the Colony a register of members without having a valid licence under this Ordinance he shall publish in the Gazette and send to the company a notice that at the expiration of two months from the date of such notice the name of the company mentioned therein will unless cause to the contrary be shown be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

(2) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the Registrar may, unless cause to the contrary is previously shown by the company, strike the name of the company off the register and shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette and on such publication the company whose name is so struck off shall be dissolved. Provided that the liability, if any, of every director, managing officer, and member of the company shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

(3) If any company or member thereof feels aggrieved by the name of such company having been struck off the register in pursuance of this section, the company or member may apply to the Court, and the Court, if it is satisfied that it is just to do so, may order the name of the company to be restored to the register and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if the name had never been struck off; and the Court may, by the

order, give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position, as nearly as may be, as if the name of the company had never been struck off.

7. If a company makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any rule or regulation made thereunder, such company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50 for every day during which it is in default.

8. The Governor-in-Council shall have power to make rules and regulations for the better and more effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.

**Objects and Reasons.**

The object of this Bill is set forth in the preamble. The Bill follows generally the lines of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act 1883. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to relieve a company from the necessity of keeping its register at the registered office in Hongkong. In such case the register kept at the head office of the company is to be deemed the register kept under Ordinance of 1865.

H. H. J. GOMPERTZ,  
Attorney-General.

## GRASS-WIDOWS.

BY MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE.

Grass-widows are manufactured wholesale in India. They originated in the East. Women from the West could not bear the excessive heat of summer—often, indeed, could not stand the Indian climate at all. Thus it was they and their children were frequently sent home, while the men pursued their ways, and so across the designation "grass-widow."

Climate and the necessities of health tore the wife from her husband's side, and so grass-widows were born.

Nowadays in the West—that is to say, in the United States—grass-widows are just as common, but not from causes of climate or health. In America the men have no time for leisure. The women have a distinct inclination for pleasure. It is not a matter of health at all, though occasionally children's education is made an excuse for a trip of pleasure round Europe, while Papa sits at his desk at home.

Both these armies of grass-widows and grass-widowers assume that fascinating position of independence for months at a time. One might almost say years.

Grass-widows are springing up like mushrooms in England to-day, where the men have been more especially prominent and fashionable this season. No doubt this is largely due to the American invasion. Our sisters from over the water have taught us to enjoy housework, to appreciate well-dressed and little tuckered with our own sex, and shown us that it is possible to go to the theatre or anywhere else quite easily without the escort of a man.

Grass-widows are on the increase. Grass-widowers are everywhere. Men go off on big game expeditions for months at a time; or they have seats in the House of Commons, which necessitate their being in London, while they leave their wives at home in the country; or they take trips abroad for "business" while their wives are left to look after themselves. This is all very well. A certain amount of independence is a good thing. But grass-widowhood and grass-widowhood seem becoming so fashionable that it is rare to see a husband and wife together in society, and they apparently seldom meet except at their friends' houses.

Women's sphere should be her home, but the world must be her horizon.

Bridge has a great deal to do with the multiplication of grass-widows. It is rarely that husband and wife both care for the game equally—a game which, though on the decrease, has probably done more to widen breaches in home life than anything in modern days. Men have lost their money, and women have suffered. Women have gambled, too, and then their house has been neglected, their all has been in jeopardy, and the peace of the home has been destroyed. How many instances do we all know where a "little bridge" enjoyed by the husband or wife outside the home circle has ended in family rows, loss of temper, and money, and temporary bridge-widowhood has ended in permanent separation.

There have been a great many marriages this season—there always are—and in even cases thinking friends must have felt the danger besetting the young people from the very threshold of the church. From that moment they are being thrown at one another's head absolutely and entirely. They go to a country house for the occasion, or they gallop across the Continent. For twenty-four hours in every twenty-four, they are thrown together, and avoided, yes, avoided, as though they had the plague, by every one else. Could a greater strain be possible than this? It is as likely to bring disaster on matrimony as too much freedom resorted to later on.

There is no doubt about it that this honeymoon situation is a difficult one. From the very moment of their return to ordinary civilised life there is a certain desire on both sides for more freedom, a little release from the too tightly tied bond of the honeymoon.

Perhaps a soupçon of jealousy of the "in-laws" has stepped in; it may only be trifling jealousy, but it is a green monster that quietly assumes alarming proportions. The little wife, left alone all day in surroundings that are new and strange, learns to seek amusement elsewhere, unless her husband makes his time at home so agreeable to her that she lives gleefully anticipating and preparing for his return from the moment her beloved one passes out of the door.

People grow old the moment they give up doing the things they have been accustomed to; people grow apart the moment the courtesies of the first days of matrimony are laid aside.

Be as polite and thoughtful to your wife as you were when you were a courting, and she will never want to be a grass-widow.

Neglect on either side begins the breach, which widens with alarming rapidity.

Then, again, the strenuousness of modern life obliges men to spend more and more time at their business or attending to their professions. Lay by day a man finds himself more engrossed, and thus the married woman is soon less and less with her husband as time goes on. Other men and women tell her how clever she is, how pretty she looks, how well she keeps her home. Those little words of comfort and encouragement, naturally become preferable to the eternal growls of an over-tired husband, who thinks it his role to do nothing but grumble from the moment he steps across his own threshold.

How many husbands tell their wives they look nice, or that they admire their latest hat or a new dress; that they have appreciated the little delicacies at dinner, that the flowers look prettily in the room, or that the children are all behaved? Yet all these emanate from the woman, who, in nine cases out of ten, gets no encouragement from her lord and master, but instead bears the brunt of all the ill-temper accumulated in the city or the consulting-room during the day.

Quite lately the son of an eminent man remarked to me:—

"I believe that my father is said to be an excellent raconteur. Do you find him so?"

"Certainly," I replied. "One of the very best in London."

The young man looked sad.

"Really?" he said.

"Exquisitely," I replied. "But why do you doubt it?"

Because he never opens his lips at home except to grumble at my mother, swear at the servants, or abuse the dinner."

If a man marries the wrong woman he has no one but himself to blame. He has all this world to choose from; let him choose well. The woman's choice is limited, but she is generally wise enough to make the best she can of her bargain.

Men often like stupid women and marry them, and then after a few years wonder why they find them dull.

The happiness of the household largely depends on the woman being given the absolute control of the household purse and asked no question. When she is trusted she is seldom found wanting. In planning and are nging she finds amusement and pleasure; and women, when left to themselves, are far better organisers and more economical than men. A man is so fond of making a mystery of his income, when his wife immediately imagines he is far richer than he is, and acts accordingly.

Haggling over money brings discontent, and discontent parts lives and leads to separate interests and grass-widowhood.

However, it is not entirely due to neglect by husbands that grass-widows are so prevalent. There are many stupid little women to whom the word "domesticity" spells naught, whose homes are neglected, and whose husbands are driven to seek amusement elsewhere. This is not right. Too much liberty is as bad as too tightly drawn bonds. Too many outside friends lead to new interests and neglect of common ones; and, if men and women run too far apart, they get at last to be indifferent not only to one another, but to all their mutual friends and interests, even to their very home and their children.

Marriage is a queer game. "Give and take" is its essential motto. If women dressed their best for their husbands, planned their nicest little menus met them with a smile, and tried to take an interest in all their doings, there would be fewer grass-widows.

If men were a little more considerate and amiable at home, a little more grateful for acts of kindness, there would be less cause for grass-widowhood. Praise is always sweet, and praise is the greatest tonic towards better things.

Of course, a grass-widow has a good time, even a better time than a widow, for she has as much freedom as she wants or as little. Every man is at heart a courtier to every woman to whom he is not tied.

Husbands, be kinder and more considerate to your wives! Wives, be nicer and more sympathetic to your husbands! And we shall cease to hear the eternal harangue uttered with a sneer against grass-widows.

That grass-widows are increasing in number is an undoubted fact, but it is a fact to be deplored nevertheless, for, after all, the very root-evil of a nation is its home life, and without home life, cynicism, egoism, and selfishness strangle the better feelings and human sympathies to be found somewhere hidden in every man and woman.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. He-Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 654

## MARTIN'S APIOL &amp; STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be given. These pills are truly remarkable. They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and are sold in all chemists and druggists, or post free 5/- to MARTIN, Chemist, Boulevard, ANTOINE, FRANCE.

**A Good Soup**

says a French writer, is to a dinner what the overture is to the orchestra—a splendid introduction.

Remember that LEMCO makes soups richer, more delicious, and more nourishing—and it is equally good for gravies and sauces.

A four-ounce jar will add flavour and goodness to three or four dozen dishes.

Absolutely free from fat.

The genuine Lébog Company's Extract.

**LEMCO**

**LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE**

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

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## SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaluba, Cubes, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

## LADIES' REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

**APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT**

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**SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES**

Efficient because absolutely pure—English Oil not made of Gellatine—Full directions. All Chemists.

**Insist on SAVARESSE'S**

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the result of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, a preparation of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable of the modern era, ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the General Hospital by Mr. Richard, Esq., Robert, Velppeau, Maitre-Ordre, the well-known Chanoine, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the fabled Philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—or transmitting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed and in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely, to expel from the system without the removal of these diseases has like the fabled Philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—or transmitting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed and in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely, to expel from the system without the removal of these diseases has like the fabled Philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; 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